

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

Instructional Goal: To provide patrol officers with a review of the Patrol Rifle skills, policy and procedures, and legal updates and recertify.

Performance Objectives: Using lecture, group discussion and learning activities students will:

- o Understand and follow the firearms safety guidelines
- o Be able to pass the Patrol Rifle marksman tests with a minimum 80% score, no less than 70% on any one phase
- o Possess the skills necessary to safely deploy the Patrol Rifle in field situations
- o The student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety.
- o By the conclusion of the training, students will understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF police, philosophy, and tactical planning.

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835a

I. INTRODUCTION/SAFETY BRIEF

A. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. Introduction of instructor(s)
 - a. Name, assignment
 - b. Experience
2. Overview of course objectives
 - a. Range Safety Overview
 - b. Field Firing Course Drills
 - c. Positions and Manipulations Review
 - d. Patrol Rifle Day Qualification
 - e. Tactical Deployment and Night Qualification
 - f. Debrief and Review

B. Range Safety Overview

1. Review weapons safety
 - a. Discuss the Four Basic Safety Rules
 - 1) All guns are always loaded
 - 2) Never allow the muzzle to cover any thing you are not willing to shoot
 - 3) Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot
 - 4) Be sure of your target
 - b. Firearms safety and security
 - 1) California Penal Code section 12035 states that firearms must be kept inaccessible to children
 - 2) Maintain physical control, or
 - 3) Inaccessible, or
 - 4) Ammunition separate from firearm, or
 - 5) Locked in a secure container, or
 - 6) Trigger lock, or disassemble

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- c. **Review:** 20 Range Safety Rules handout
 - Serious violations will result in dismissal from the class
- 2. Overview Safety Plan: Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)¹
 - a. Discuss Safety Guidelines
 - b. IIPP safety guidelines apply to all training given by the Department. These guidelines ensure that staff and participants are aware of potentially hazardous situations and how to avoid them
 - c. All personnel should be instructed that a copy of the IIPP is located in the training supervisor's office at that particular training site
 - d. Anyone participating in the training, whether student, observer, or instructor, has the authority to "STOP" the exercise if they observe an unsafe act or condition that may cause imminent injury or death and/or damage to the facilities
 - e. Protective eyewear and ear protection (American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved) shall be worn if blanks or live fire rounds are used during a practical application or during any demonstration using the same
 - f. Students shall immediately notify an instructor(s) or the training staff of any injury sustained during training, and use the following steps in the event of a serious injury
 - 1) Render first aid and obtain appropriate medical assistance. Notify the Fire Department rescue ambulance (213-485-6185) via telephone, cellular phone, or police radio. Give specific directions to the location of the incident
 - 2) In case of a serious injury, all IIPP notifications and protocol shall be followed
 - 3) At each training location, there is a notebook located in the training unit's office also containing the emergency plan that is in place
 - 4) The supervisor will ensure that the necessary worker compensation forms (PDAS-43) and other reports (Employee Notification Form 15.7) are completed in a timely manner
 - 5) Transport to the local hospital for a minor injury
- 3. Off sight training considerations
 - a. Unique communication problems
 - b. Safety considerations regarding medical treatment
 - c. Noise abatement issue
 - a. Students need to be proficient with all the Patrol Rifle manipulation skills before they progress to live fire
 - b. The safety considerations for this range are different from the average range

C. Patrol Rifle Policy and Update

- 1. Review Patrol Rifle policy
 - a. Intended to minimize the risk of death or serious injury to officers as well as members of the community
 - b. Immediate Action/Rapid Deployment
 - c. Contact teams and cover officers

¹ CA POST EDI, Firearms Tactical Rifle Update, 1850-32078, Safety Policy

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- a) Contact teams should be structured according to the Rapid Response Guidelines
 - b) Cover officers should be structured according to the Rapid Response Guidelines
 - d. The Patrol Rifle may be deployed indoors
 - 2. Review SWAT call out policy as stated in LAPD Manual section 4/212.76 and Training Bulletin Part One XXVI and Part Two XXVII
 - a. Armed, barricaded felony suspect who has refused to come out
 - b. Detailed briefing via land line to Metropolitan Division
 - c. Review system for numbering building sides and openings
 - 3. Latest program updates: optics, uppers, private purchase, qualification
- D. Weapon Inspection and Equipment Audit
- 1. Students' will be registered in the departments SQUAB data base and their weapons will be inspected
 - 2. Students' equipment will be audited and inspected
 - a. Cleanliness
 - b. Serial numbers

II. USE OF FORCE POLICY REVIEW AND DE-ESCALATION

Review and discuss the Use of Force Policy - revised including Reverence for Human Life, Moral and Ethical Dilemma, Deadly Force, Tactical De-escalation and Command and Control: Group Discussion

Procedure: Conduct and open discussion, addressing legal updates and the Los Angeles Police Department Use of Force Policy, Tactical Consideration and De- Escalation

- A. California Penal Code Section 835(a)²
- 1. Updated pursuant to Assembly Bill 392 that was signed into law on August 19, 2019 and effective as of January 1, 2020.
 - 2. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to:
 - a. Defend themselves,
 - b. Defend Others,
 - c. Effect an arrest,
 - d. Prevent escape/detention, or
 - e. Overcome Resistance
 - 2. The authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life.
 - 3. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.
 - 4. A peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:

² California Penal Code Section 835a

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- a. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.
 - b. To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.
5. "Deadly force" means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.
 6. "Totality of the circumstances" means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
 7. A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
 8. A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.
- B. *Graham v. Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989)
1. Affirms the "objectively reasonable" standard and states that the "reasonableness" of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, and its calculus must embody an allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force necessary in a particular situation.
 2. Reasonableness judged without the 20/20 vision of hindsight.
 3. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application
- C. *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)
Under the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, a police officer may use deadly force to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect only if the officer has a good-faith belief that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others.
- D. LAPD Use of Force Policy - Revised³
1. Updated to reflect new 835(a) PC regarding the use of force by a peace officer, to include deadly force.
 2. Guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life
 3. Factors used to determine reasonableness may include but are not limited to:
 - b. The feasibility of using de-escalation tactics;
 - c. The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
 - d. The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;

³ Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- e. Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
 - f. The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
 - g. The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
 - h. The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
 - i. The amount of time and any changing circumstances during which the officer had to determine the type and amount of force that appeared to be reasonable;
 - j. The availability of other resources;
 - k. The training and experience of the officer;
 - l. The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
 - m. Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officers versus subjects; and,
 - n. The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances.
4. The Department will analyze an officer's use of deadly force by evaluating the totality of the circumstances of each case consistent with the California Penal Code Section 835(a), as well as the factors articulated in *Graham v. Connor*.
5. **Serious Bodily Injury:**
Pursuant to California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), Serious bodily injury includes but is not limited to:
- a. Loss of consciousness;
 - b. Concussion;
 - c. Bone fracture;
 - d. Protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ;
 - e. A wound requiring extensive suturing; and,
 - f. Serious disfigurement.
6. **Shooting at or from a moving vehicle:**
It is the policy of this Department that firearms shall not be discharged at a moving vehicle unless a person in the vehicle is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force by means other than the vehicle. The moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. An officer threatened by an oncoming vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Firearms shall not be discharged from a moving vehicle, except in exigent circumstances and *consistent with this policy in regard to the use of Deadly Force*.

Note: It is understood that the policy in regard to discharging a firearm at or from a moving vehicle may not cover every situation that may arise. In all situations, Department members are expected to act with intelligence and exercise sound judgment, attending to the spirit of this policy. Any deviations from the provisions of this policy shall be examined rigorously on a case by case basis. The involved officer must be able to articulate clearly the reasons for the use of deadly force. Factors that may be considered include whether the officer's life or the lives of others were in immediate peril and there was no reasonable or apparent means of escape.

7. **Warning Shots:**
It is the policy of this Department that warning shots shall only be used in exceptional circumstances where it might reasonably be expected to avoid the need to use deadly force. Generally, warning shots shall be directed in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to innocent persons, ricochet dangers and property damage.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- E. LAPD Drawing and Exhibiting Policy⁴
1. Unnecessarily or prematurely drawing or exhibiting a firearm limits an officer's alternatives in controlling a situation, creates unnecessary anxiety on the part of citizens, and may result in an unwarranted or accidental discharge of the firearm. An officer's decision to draw or exhibit a firearm should be based on the tactical situation and the officer's reasonable belief there is a substantial risk that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified.
 2. When an officer has determined that the use of deadly force is not necessary, the officer shall, as soon as practicable, secure or holster the firearm.
- F. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques⁵
1. Guided by the principal of reverence for human life.
 2. The use of techniques to:
 - a. Reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect; and,
 - b. Enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance; or,
 - c. Mitigate the need to use a higher level of force.
 - d. All while maintaining control of the situation.
 3. Tactical de-escalation **DOES NOT** require that an officer compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public.
 4. Tactical de-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so.
 - **P**lanning
 - **A**ssessment
 - **T**ime
 - **R**edeployment and/or containment
 - **O**ther Resources
 - **L**ines of communication
 5. Ask – What is the goal of any tactical situation?
 - a. Preservation of life
 - 1) Officers' lives
 - 2) The community/people in our city
 - 3) The suspects' lives
 - b. Control the situation
 - c. Control the suspect
 - d. Self-control
 - 1) Prevent excessive use of force
 - 2) Practice tactical de-escalation techniques
 6. Ask – When we demonstrate a reverence for human life, what effect does it have in our communities?
 - a. Builds public trust
 - b. Opens the door to better relationships
 - c. Helps establish partnerships
 - d. Demonstrates Procedural Justice in our policing
- G. Command and Control⁶
1. The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.
 2. Initial responsibility to begin the process to develop a plan of action falls upon the senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness.
 - a. Ensure reasonable numbers of Designated Cover Officers (DCO) for both lethal and less-lethal cover.

⁴ Manual, Volume 1 Section 556.80, Drawing or Exhibiting Firearms

⁵ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

⁶ Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, COMMAND AND CONTROL

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- b. Reduce over-response or over-deployment to specific duties and responsibilities.
- c. Maintain officer safety through personnel location and assignment.
- 3. Tactical considerations
 - a) 4 C's of tactics
 - 1) Containment
 - 2) Control
 - 3) Communication
 - 4) Coordinate
 - b) Edged Weapons
 - 1) Distance + Cover = Time to make a decision
 - 2) Time allows for the possibility to utilize less lethal options
 - 3) Knives do have the capability to cause serious bodily injury or death
 - 4) Knives often constitute a deadly force situation
 - c) Other reasons for non-compliance by the individuals (117c)
 - 1) Language barriers
 - 2) Disabilities
 - d) Critical points (112)
 - 1) When communicating with individuals always be aware of cover, concealment and distance
 - 2) Distance from the threat equates to time to react to the threat
 - 3) The goal of the use of force is to gain control of the individual
 - 4) Consideration should be given to the possibility that the officers may encounter persons with mental illness or persons displaying symptoms of mental illness and who may be incapable of understanding commands and are non-responsive
 - 5) Failure to follow police directions during an episode is most likely not a deliberate act of defiance
 - 6) Emphasis should be placed on the need to attempt to de-escalate situations involving persons with mental illness when the opportunity presents itself. This, in no way, implies that officers should not utilize force to protect themselves or others when reasonable.

H. Moral and Ethical Dilemmas

Expected Responses:

- a) Shoot or no shoot situation
- b) Youthful offenders
 - 1) Age is not a legal consideration
 - 2) The Department has always utilized extreme caution with respect to the use of deadly force against youthful offenders
 - 3) Nothing in the use of force policy is intended to reduce the degree of care required in such cases.
- c) Consequences of not using lethal force
- d) Public perception
- e) Police/peer perception
- f) Family's perception
- g) "Suicide by Cop"
- h) Subject uses the officer as an instrument of the suicide
- i) Mental illness is not a criminal offense
- j) Consequences of using lethal force on someone who is hurting themselves
- k) What identifies an ethical dilemma
 - 1) Right vs. Right?

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- 2) Driven by Values and Principles
 - 3) Complexity of issues
 - 4) Realities and pressures
- l) More than one right option
- 1) Facing a difficult situation where two apparent right courses of action are possible and making a conscious decision to take the course of action, that points to the highest value.

I. Deployment Considerations for Rifle/Tactical Shotgun

- (1) Suspect is wearing or possibly wearing body armor
 - (2) Covering the approach of officers to a structure or location where the suspect has high ground, position of advantage, fortified position
 - (3) Suspect is armed with a weapon superior to what officers have immediately available
 - (4) An incident where the ranges involved are in excess of the 15-25 yard effective range of the typical patrol equipment
 - (5) MACTAC
- (b) Other Tactical Considerations / Appropriate Weapon system
- (1) Building searches with no extenuating circumstances where a shotgun or handgun would be a more practical option
 - (2) Felony Vehicle stops with no extenuating circumstances where a shotgun or handgun would be a more practical option
 - (3) Are there enough Rifles already deployed at the incident where there is a single threat or suspect
 - (4) An incident where the ranges involved are within the 15-25 yard effective range of the typical patrol equipment

Purpose: Revisit basic training in the area of use of force considerations, policy, legal issues, moral and ethical dilemmas to include De-Escalation and Reverence for Human Life.

1. Break students into small groups
2. **Review:** Case Study 1 (Juvenile) to half of the groups and Case Study 2 (Person with mental illness) to the other half (if the class is large enough to do so)

Case Study 1 – C-37 Vehicle

“415 man in front of the convenience store in a vehicle. Suspect is playing his car stereo loud. The disturbance has been going on for an hour.”

Upon arrival, the officers observe the suspect sitting inside the vehicle along with a ten-year-old juvenile. The music is loud and disturbing the peace, the officer’s stop and exit their vehicle. As they are walking up on the vehicle, (20 ft. away) the officers run the license plate which comes back as a reported stolen vehicle. The suspect has not seen the officers yet.

Enhancement: Upon awareness of the presence of the officers, the suspect exits his vehicle and walks towards the trunk stating, “you will not take my kid from me again.” Suspect begins to open the trunk and states, “I have something here for you.”

Enhancement: Suspect retrieves a handgun from the trunk and points it in the direction of the officers.

Case Study 2 - Person with a Mental Illness

While on uniformed patrol at 1300 hrs, you receive a radio call "See the woman, "Wife states her husband is in their home breaking objects inside the house.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

Wife states her husband is mentally ill and has failed to take his medicine for the past 3 days.

Upon arrival officers meet the P/R who states her husband is inside their house right now breaking the furniture and decorations. Officer's see that the P/R has a cut on her right arm. P/R states that her husband accidentally cut her with a knife as she attempted to stop him, before calling the police. You request back-up and a supervisor along with a Beanbag shotgun and TASER to your location. After the arrival of your requests you make a tactical plan and then make contact with the suspect inside his residence. You observe the suspect standing in the doorway between the living room and the kitchen. The suspect states to you "All of you get out of my house now, I cannot deal with this". At this time you see the suspect enter the kitchen and walk toward a cutlery block on the counter. The suspect who is approximately 15 to 18 feet from you, then reaches out and arms himself with a large butcher's knife from the block. The suspect turns toward the officers and re-states "I told you I cannot deal with this". The suspect then takes the butcher's knife and begins to slash himself across his torso with the knife.

3. Ask each group to discuss the following:
 - a. What tactical concerns should the officers have as they respond to the area?
 - b. What force options are available?
 - c. What LAPD policy requirements should be considered?
 - d. What De-Escalation techniques were used?
4. Review: Directive No. 1, Use of Force Policy-Revised; Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques
5. Advise the groups to utilize the directives during the activity and to analyze the situation and prepare to report findings.
 - Articulate the actions/behavior of the individual in the situation
 - Articulate the actions/behavior of an officer in the situation
6. As the groups are discussing the question, draw three columns on the white board or flip chart and title as follows:
 - Policy Issues
 - Use of Force Options
 - Tactical Issues/De-Escalation⁷
7. Instructor should monitor the groups during the activity making notes of any concerns to incorporate in the debrief if not brought out by the groups
8. Debrief each case study and write the responses in the appropriate column
The following information can be used to debrief both case studies. Ensure that the case study specific information is listed on the white board during the specific debrief. When writing the students' responses on the board, paraphrase the key points and list them under the appropriate column
Ensure that the following points are covered in large group discussion:
 - a. Tactical considerations
 - 1) 4 C's of tactics

⁷ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- a) Containment
 - b) Control
 - c) Communication
 - d) Coordinate
- 2) Edged Weapons
- a) Distance + Cover = Time to make a decision
 - b) Time allows for the possibility to utilize less lethal options
 - c) Knives do have the capability to cause serious bodily injury or death
 - d) Knives often constitute a deadly force situation
- 3) Other reasons for non-compliance by the individuals (**117c**)
- a) Language barriers
 - b) Disabilities
- 4) Critical points (**112**)
- When communicating with individuals always be aware of cover, concealment and distance
 - Distance from the threat equates to time to react to the threat
 - The goal of the use of force is to gain control of the individual
 - Consideration should be given to the possibility that the officers may encounter persons with mental illness or persons displaying symptoms of mental illness and who may be incapable of understanding commands and are non-responsive
 - Failure to follow police directions during an episode is most likely not a deliberate act of defiance
 - Emphasis should be placed on the need to attempt to de-escalate situations involving persons with mental illness when the opportunity presents itself. This, in no way, implies that officers should not utilize force to protect themselves or others when reasonable.

Less-Lethal Force Clarification⁸

- a) Less-Lethal force options (OC Spray, baton, TASER, Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL) and Kinetic energy projectiles) are only permissible when:
 - (1) An officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- b) Less-Lethal force options shall not be used for a suspect or subject who is:
 - (1) Passively resisting, or
 - (2) Merely failing to comply with commands.
- c) Verbal threats of violence or mere non-compliance do not alone justify the use of Less-Lethal force.

⁸ Office of Administrative Services Notice 1.3, Use of Less-Lethal Force Clarification, January 22, 2018

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- d) In addition, generally, an officer shall give a verbal warning prior to using such force when feasible.

Use of force incidents are fluid and ever changing. Officers should use any of the options or combinations listed below in order to gain control of the situation

1) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)⁹

- a) Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use OC Spray when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - (1) Is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- b) The following do not alone justify the use of the OC SPRAY:
 - (1) Verbal threats of violence
 - (2) Mere non-compliance
- c) OC primarily affects the eyes, the respiratory system and the skin.
- d) The ideal range for OC is 3-12 feet
- e) Advantages
- f) Disadvantages

2) Electronic Control Device (TASER)¹⁰

- a) Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the TASER when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - (1) Is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- b) The following do not alone justify the use of the TASER:
 - (1) Verbal threats of violence
 - (2) Mere non-compliance
- c) Causes Neuro-muscular Incapacitation (NMI) which is an involuntary stimulation of both the sensory and motor nerves
- d) Effective from 0-21 or 25 feet depending on cartridge used; Optimal Range is 7-15 feet
- e) Advantages
- f) Disadvantages

3) Beanbag Shotgun¹¹

- a) Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the Beanbag Shotgun when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - (1) Is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
- b) The following do not alone justify the use of the Beanbag Shotgun:
 - (1) Verbal threats of violence
 - (2) Mere non-compliance

⁹ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Oleoresin Capsicum

¹⁰ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Electronic Control Device TASER

¹¹ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Beanbag Shotgun

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- c) Super-sock rounds are designed to be non-penetrating, and upon striking a target distribute energy over a broad surface area.
- d) Recommended deployment is from 5-45 feet.
- e) Advantages
- f) Disadvantages
- 4) 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (LLL)¹²
 - a) Consistent with the Department's Use of Force Policy, an officer may use the 40mm LLL when an officer reasonably believes the suspect or subject:
 - (1) Is violently resisting arrest; or,
 - (2) Poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm.
 - b) The following do not alone justify the use of the 40mm LLL:
 - (1) Verbal threats of violence
 - (2) Mere non-compliance
 - c) Recommended deployment is from 5-110 feet.
 - d) Advantages
 - Disadvantages
- 5) Youthful offenders
 - a) Age is not a legal consideration
 - b) The Department has always utilized extreme caution with respect to the use of deadly force against youthful offenders
 - c) Nothing in the use of force policy is intended to reduce the degree of care required in such cases
- d. Moral/Ethical Dilemmas **(117f)**
Expected Responses:
 - 1) Shoot or no shoot situation
 - 2) Youthful offenders
 - 3) Consequences of not using lethal force
 - 4) Public perception
 - 5) Police/peer perception
 - 6) Family's perception
 - 7) "Suicide by Cop"
 - 8) Subject uses the officer as an instrument of the suicide
 - 9) Mental illness is not a criminal offense
 - 10) Consequences of using lethal force on someone who is hurting themselves
 - 11) What identifies an ethical dilemma
 - Right vs. Right?
 - Driven by Values and Principles
 - Complexity of issues
 - Realities and pressures
 - More than one right option

¹² Use of Force-Tactics Directive, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

- Facing a difficult situation where two apparent right courses of action are possible and making a conscious decision to take the course of action that point to the highest value.

12) Duty to Intercede (*PC 13519.10(b)(2)*, *PC 7286(b)(8)*)

- a) What is a “duty to intercede?”
 1. Bystander officer liability
 2. What is the stigma around this?
 3. How do we break the stigma?
 4. How does this reflect your personal and organizational core values?
- b) What is your responsibility as a peace officer to intervene?
 1. To the public?
 2. To fellow officer(s)?
 3. To self?
 4. To organization?
- c) What are the consequences and liabilities?
 1. Criminal
 2. Civil
 3. Administrative
 4. Moral/ethical
- d) How do you recognize when to intercede?
- e) Agency’s policy on duty to intercede
 1. What is your responsibility to report to a supervisor?
 2. Has the policy changed in recent years?
 3. What is the policy on retaliation?

13) Rendering First-Aid

- a) What is your responsibility to render first-aid?
- b) How does one deem when it is safe to render first-aid?
- c) Discuss agency policy regarding handcuffing techniques when rendering aid to subjects who are severely injured or possibly deceased
- d) Agency’s policy on rendering first-aid

III. QUALIFICATION/REQUALIFICATION

A. Field Firing Course Drills (optional)

1. This course of fire should be considered enrichment training only, and should not be used as a de-selector for Patrol Rifle school students or a de-certifier for in service Patrol Rifle Cadre members
 - a. In keeping with current law enforcement “best practices”, the purpose of this course is to introduce officers to non-standard shooting positions that will provide more stability and hence, a greater likelihood of a stopping shot on a suspect in a field deployment situation
 - b. The course will be shot on a variety of steel, paper and no shoot targets. The different targets will provide the shooter with different perspectives and provide immediate feedback to the shooter and instructor
 - c. The zero confirmation should be the first thing shot after the safety brief. This would allow the shooter to verify their existing zero as well as provide a warm-up before the scored Departmental qualification course
 - d. The course will be set up with the targets at random, unknown distances to aid the shooter officer in developing their ability to accurately estimate

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

distances. This is an issue that will impact the officers and the Department at shooting boards

- e. The course of fire will provide the officer and the Department a documented pattern of training in the event that an officer's choice of shooting position is questioned in regards to its tactical application. This is especially important, as most anti-police lawyers have begun to become intimately familiar with current tactics and techniques. The market has also become flooded with "tactical" experts for hire, most of who have no compunction about testifying against police officers

B. Tactical Drills (optional)

- The tactical drills will be conducted to focus on precision marksmanship, communication, movement, shooting from cover, malfunction clearing and entries

IV. TAC DRILL 2x2 TRANSITION 7 YARDS X10

A. Zero Check

- 1. Confirm zero with iron sights at 100 yards
- 2. Zero optics at 100 yards

B. Rifle Manipulations Review

- 1. Instructor reviews the rifle manipulations
 - a. Safety skills
 - 1) Chamber checking
 - 2) Administrative loading/unloading
 - 3) On target safety manipulation
 - b. Tactical skills
 - 1) Speed reloading
 - 2) Tactical reloading
 - c. Transition Drills
- 2. Students will practice as needed, note: All legacy sling techniques have been removed. All Patrol Rifles SHALL be equipped with a tactical 2 point sling.
- 3. Instructors will monitor students practice and make corrections as needed

C. Rifle Shooting Positions Review (as needed)

- 1. Instructor reviews the rifle shooting positions
 - a. Offhand
 - b. Prone
 - 1) Offset
 - 2) In-line
 - c. Kneeling
 - 1) Reverse
 - 2) Braced
 - 3) Speed
 - 4) Double
 - d. Sitting
 - 1) Cross leg support over primary
 - 2) Cross ankle support over primary
 - 3) Open leg
 - e. Military squat
- 2. Students will practice

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

3. Instructors will monitor students practice and make corrections as needed

V. 1,2,3, DRILL STEEL AT 50x2

A. Patrol Rifle Day Qualification

1. Instructors will conduct day qualification
2. Students must have a 80% minimum score to pass, no less than 70% on any one phase
3. Conduct second qualification attempts as necessary

B. Ammunition Re-issue

1. Patrol Rifle ammunition
 - a. 200 rounds per officer

VI. FIGHTING V DRILL 15 YARDS x2

A. Deployment Scenario **(117e)**

1. Instructor will overview the Deployment Scenario
2. Force on Force training
3. Scenario will be run with students in the roles
4. Instructors will monitor the students and make corrections as necessary

VII. POSITIONAL SHOOTING REVERSE KNEELING, SITTING, COUCH COMMANDO POSITIONS

A. Debrief and Review

1. Instructor will review the following topics
 - a. Importance of equipment functioning when deployed
 - b. Importance of weapons maintenance/cleanliness
 - c. Review of safety rules, emerging issues
2. Instructor will clarify any issues that students bring up

B. It is vital for officers to continually practice the skills covered in this course

1. These are perishable skills
2. Officers must attend this update course each qualification cycle to maintain their status as a certified Patrol Rifle officer
3. Reinforce the understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety
4. Ensure that the students understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF police, philosophy, and tactical planning

VIII. ROUND ROBIN, COUNTER AMBUSH AND DISTANCE SHOOTING AND ACCURACY

A. Debrief and Review

1. Instructor will review the following topics
 - a. Tactics
 - b. Counter Ambush options / tactics
 - c. Review of safety rules, emerging issues
2. Instructor will clarify any issues that students bring up

B. It is vital for officers to continually practice the skills covered in this course

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Firearms Tactical Rifle Update
1850-32078

1. Reinforce the understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety
2. Ensure that the students understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF police, philosophy, and tactical planning
3. Enhancement of being able to place precise, accurate, well timed shots of target
4. Build the officers confidence in his or her abilities within these scenarios and at distance

IX. CARE AND CLEANING, RANGE CLEAN UP, TACTICAL DEBRIEF

A. Debrief and Review

1. Officers will clean and care for their weapons
2. Instructors will inspect the officer's weapons
3. Officers will assist with cleaning the range and securing targets
4. Instructors will discuss the training and receive input on options to be considered.

B. CLOSING

1. The importance of safety when handling the patrol rifle and tactical shotgun **(Personnel who are not Department certified are prohibited from handling the Tactical Shotgun and Patrol Rifle)**
2. The student shall qualify with slug ammunition on each Slug Ammunition qualification/recertification cycle in order to maintain their certification to carry and deploy Slug Ammunition
3. Continue the training that was received during the course by handling and/or practicing with the shotgun as often as possible to ensure the student maintains their level of proficiency
4. Reinforce the understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety
5. Ensure that the students understand how the application of this training is in keeping with our Department's UOF police, philosophy, and tactical planning
6. While on duty, the patrol rifle shall be stored in a "patrol ready" configuration. Patrol ready is defined as hammer cocked with selector switch placed on **safe**. Bolt forward and dust cover closed. A loaded magazine shall be inserted into the magazine well of the rifle. The chamber shall be **empty**. This applies to rifles stored in soft or hard cases in the trunk or cargo area of a Department vehicle, or a locking rack in the passenger compartment of a Department vehicle. It is incumbent that officers do not become complacent, know the condition of their rifles at all times and follow the four basic firearms safety rules.

DO NOT STORE OR RACK THE PATROL RIFLE WITH A ROUND CHAMBERED AND/OR WITH SAFETY DISENGAGED